DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong. To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. II.] Camp Douglas, U. T., Wednesday Morning, August 17, 1864. [No. 33.

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

—AT—

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OF THE—

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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Job Work,

SUCH AS

MINING CERTIFICATES,

PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS, BILL HEADS,

Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms

etc., - - - etc., - - - etc.,

IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

☞ All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the Daily Vedette, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.

☞ All Communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the Daily Union Vedette, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

☞ Hiram S. Tuttle is our Carrier, and authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Orders left for him at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse Main Street, will be promptly attended to.

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. apr9-tf PATRICK LYNCH.

JAMES LINFORTH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

208 BATTERY STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
" " " Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. jy2tf

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON,

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864. apr6tf

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!!

EUREKA LIVERY STABLES

Next Building South of the

MANSION HOUSE,

Corner of Emigration Street and State Road

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

These New, Large and Commodious

STABLES

Are now open for the accommodation of the Public.

Good Saddles and Horses always on hand.

Travelers will here find the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest market rates.

Cash paid for Hay and Grain.

ELSWORTH & TUFTS,

jy23tf Proprietors.

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc., . . etc., . . etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin.

may4 tf

J. M. FOX. H. J. FAUST.

FAUST'S STABLES,

Second South Temple St., G. S. L. City.

The undersigned are prepared to accommodate the public with Hacks, Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies and Saddle Horses.

The only Horse market in the city. Stock sold by public or private sale.

Hacks run to the Warm Springs every morning and evening. [jy8tf] FOX & FAUST.

C. CLIVE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St, opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City,

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. my7tf

OLIVER & CO.

Continue to run their Bannack Express Line

ON MONDAYS & THURSDAYS.

TIME: THREE AND A-HALF DAYS!

THE NEAREST ROAD BY SEVENTY MILES!!

Direct to Virginia City!!!

The first return Coach from Kootenay Mines has arrived at Virginia. The Mines are favorably reported; hands making $50 per day. We continue to run a Stage direct to Kootenay once a week, distance five hundred miles; time, ten days.

A. J. OLIVER & CO.,

T. D. BROWN, Agent, G. S. L. City. Bannack. aug6-tf

J. P. THOMSON,

TAILOR,

Main Street, between 2d and 3d South Temple Streets.

CLEANING, DYING AND HOT PRESSING. OLD Clothes taken in exchange. aug10-1m

California and Nevada Volunteers' RESTAURANT.

THE undersigned having re-built and furnished the above Restaurant at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call, in a manner never before equaled in this place. The table will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

aug3-tf JULIEN AVET, Prop'r.

Revised Laws of the West Mountain Mining District.

At a meeting of the miners of the West Mountain Mining District held pursuant to call published in the Union Vedette, George W. Chamberlin was called to the Chair, and J. M. Merrill was elected as Secretary.

On motion of H. M. May, the meeting was adjourned to meet at the Provost Marshal's Office, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

At an adjourned meeting of the miners of the West Mountain Mining District, held at the Provost Marshal's Office on Tuesday, Aug. 2d, 1864, Mr. Thomas Snee was called to the Chair and J. M. Merrill was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was for the purpose of amending and revising the laws of the said District.

A Committee, consisting of George W. Chamberlin, James W. Yocham, H. M. May, Geo. M. Campbell and R. F. Dusky were appointed to revise and amend the said laws.

Article 1. This District shall include that portion of Territory situated in the Territory of Utah and bounded as follows: Commencing at the confluence of the River Jordan with Great Salt Lake, and running thence in a southerly direction along the east bank of the said river to its point of exit from Lake Utah; thence along the west margin of said lake to the 40th degree north latitude (Greenwich); thence along said 40th degree of north latitude to the eastern boundary of Tooele county; thence along said boundary to the Great Salt Lake, and from thence easterly to the place of beginning.

Article 2. The extent of a claim on any mineral vein shall be two hundred feet (200) along the lode with a width of one hundred feet (100) on each side of the lode, including all its dips, spurs, depths, widths, off-shoots, out-croppings, variations, and all the mineral and other valuables therein contained; and priority of location shall determine the ownership of all cross or other leads traversing ground claimed under these laws. The discoverer and locator of a lead shall be entitled to one claim additional for discovery.

Article 3. No person shall hold more than one claim by location on any one vein; by purchase any number of claims may be held.

Article 4. It shall be the duty of the Recorder whenever application is made to him to record a claim, to go upon the ground, measure accurately said claim, and erect or cause to be erected, a mound of rocks at the point of discovery of said claim three feet in diameter and two feet high, with a stake in the center of sufficient hight above the mound for the notice to be posted thereon of said claim; said notice shall state particularly the distances and direction of said claim, for which recording and locating he shall receive the sum of one dollar and fifty cents ($1 50 cents) in the currency of the United States; also, fifty cents (50c) each for all extra certificates furnished.

Article 4. The Recorder shall keep two series of books, in one of which to record all locations, and in the other, all transfers of claims in this district; to be styled: Book A, B and C of Claims, and Book A, B and C of Transfers, in the latter of which, he shall place on record all deeds of shares presented for that purpose, for which he will be entitled to receive a sum not exceeding one dollar ($1) in each case; and all such records with the necessary Revenue Stamps affixed, shall be deemed legal evidence of sale or ownership, as the case may be.

Article 6. Each company shall do one faithful day's work on their claim each month; on a failure to do so, such claim or claims shall be subject to re-location; *provided*, however, that should the company be prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, their claims shall not be forfeited; and, *provided further*, that no claim belonging to a soldier, shall be subject to re-location until six months shall have elapsed after his discharge from the service of the United States, unless he shall sign an agreement or articles of incorporation to the contrary.

Article 7. When fifty cents per foot shall have been expended on the claims of any company, person or persons, on any one location claimed by any person or company, said claim shall be considered as real estate and not subject to forfeiture except by actual abandonment.

Article 8. All claims shall be recorded within ten days after a notice of location shall have been posted thereon; but a notice filed for record in the Recorder's office shall be considered in all cases equivalent to a record.

Article 9. Locators on veins of coal or iron shall be entitled to five hundred (500) feet for each location, and five hundred (500) feet additional for discovery; and in all other respects shall be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

Article 10. All voters at meetings to regulate mining interests, shall be claim owners in this District.

Article 11. All meetings for the purpose of election, or changing these laws, must be called by posting written notice in at least three public places in the District, or by publishing the same in some newspaper printed in the Territory, said publication to be made by the Recorder, in either case, during at least twenty (20) days previous to such meeting, stating the object thereof.

Article 12. All examinations of records shall be made in the presence of the Recorder or his Deputy. When called on, the Recorder shall turn over to his successor all books and papers pertaining to his office. He shall have a seal, and attest all acknowledgments and certificates made by him; *Provided*, That he may use his private seal until the proper seal of office shall be procured.

Onmotion, the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned. THOS. SNEE, Pres't.

J. M. MERRILL, Sec'y.

Figures on "Dixy Us."

About ninety-nine hundredths of the citizens of Denver who are able to bear arms are constitutionally opposed to doing so. From close observation we have become firmly convinced that just about twenty men can be found in the city who manifest a disposition to prepare themselves for service if an emergency arises to require it. The balance are perfectly indifferent so far as acts go, though they are *heavy on the talk*. These are the men who always ask with so much emphasis, "*why don't the Governor do something?*" you reply by asking, "Well, what is he to do?" and they say, "call out the militia and go after the Indians," or "go after the guerrillas." But when a call is made they never appear. They can't leave their business. Somebody else must go, or "call out everybody and then I'll go." As near as we can tell, there are about nineteen hundred and eighty men in Denver in that fix. Each one is ready to go, when everybody else is called out. Each one wants to be last in the field.

This is the situation, and it shows about as contemptable a spirit as we ever witnessed. More than that, these gallant gentlemen some times stoop to sneer and jeer at those few who are so silly as to enrol in the Volunteer Militia. A'nt they public spirited citizens? But they'll assure you every day that there are *plenty of men* ready to go *if* the Governor will only say so, and then they'll curse him for not doing it.

Now, what we would like to see would be a touch of military law here; something that would yank these fellows out of their holes, and off their front steps, and shut up their shops for a two or three hour's drill each day. If that won't work we would like to see a band of guerrillas dash in here and scare them out of their boots. If they won't drill, let them quit talking. Such a contemptible disposition as some exhibit ought to entitle them to a full outfit of petticoats.—*Denver News.*

A Model Petition.—A gentleman has handed us the following extract from a prayer, which we are assured was put up by Hallinan, the razor-strop vender, in the Howard street Methodist Church, last Sunday evening. It is far more forcible than elegant. Said the earnest petitioner, alluding to our political troubles: "O Lord! take Jeff Davis by the nape of the neck and shake him over hell till he squeals like a raccoon!"—*San Francisco Paper.*

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 17, 1864.

MR. L. Gr. A. COLE, is the authorized Agent for the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, for Montana and Idaho Territories. All orders for Advertising, Subscription and Job Work, left with him will be promptly attended to.

The Truth of the Matter—Saturday Night's Row.

It is astonishing how different a coloring a little light thrown on a subject will give it. The unfortunate occurrence near the Theater last Saturday night, which resulted in the wounding of young Vanderhoof, has been fully investigated by the proper authorities, and every witness that could be reached, both civil and military, examined. The witnesses were mainly citizens, together with the civic police, although the military patrol testified in the case. The evidence is too voluminous to publish entire, but from the mass we extract the following as the most probable version:

During the afternoon and evening, a party of drunken citizens were about the streets, and several times took occasion to tauntingly refer to the patrol as they passed. So evident was their purpose of breeding a disturbance that policeman Heath reproved them several times, and threatened to put them in the lockup. Eventually, one of them was arrested and sent to the City prison as a precautionary measure.

At the close of the first play on Saturday night as the crowd came out, one Joseph Eldridge came out in company with Mr. Knowlton and Vanderhoff (afterwards wounded) arm in arm. As he reached the sidewalk (several soldiers not of the patrol being present,) Eldridge left his companions—proclaimed himself a "Jeff Davis man all the time," and as if to clinch the matter, jumped into the crowd and lustily hurrahed for Jeff Davis. The solders—not being on duty—concluded that forbearance with this brawling rebel had ceased to be a virtue, and one or two struck him over the head with their pistols. They finally succeeded in arresting him and turned him over to the single member of the patrol who had come up, the balance being on duty in the Theater. As the patrol bore him up the street, the crowd gathered around, impeded their progress, and as they were pushing and hauling, Eldridge broke loose and ran back towards the Theater, the patrol following him. As he rushed up the street, Eldridge ran against Theodore Calkins, and both rolled over. Both were dressed alike, to-wit: with a light linen coat and a slouch hat. The patrol coming up seized the prostrate man, supposing him to be the escaped prisoner, but he afterward proved to be Calkins. Another soldier rushed up as Calkins was rising to his feet, and struck the latter a blow over the head, evidently taking him for Eldridge. The patrol interfered, explained the mistake, and no more blows were struck. Thus far the evidence of Mr. Knowlton, Calkins, and the patrol. But now comes the unsolved mystery. Just as the rebel fell, closely pursued by the patrol, (Murphy of Co. L, 2d Cav.,) a shot was fired from behind. The general and natural impression of witnesses was that it was fired by a soldier at the escaped prisoner. Murphy says Eldridge was running towards the Theater, in a northeast direction. The shot came from behind him (Murphy) and from the left, whizzed by and in front of him, and struck Vanderhoof, who was in the center of the street in front and to the right of Murphy, apparently traveling a southeast course. It was, and still is his impression, that the ball was aimed at him and not at Eldridge. Some of the witnesses say that it was a soldier who fired, but they are unable to identify him. Two of the witnesses—one an emigrant—assert positively that they saw the man who fired, and that he was dressed in citizen's clothes. The authorities, however, have not yet been able to identify the man, and therefore cannot punish him as he deserves for firing recklessly in a crowd, whether at the patrol or the escaping prisoner. It was a wanton tampering with life, and the result proves how dangerous and inexcusable is such firing. The innocent always suffer, and very seldom the really guilty. Such are the main facts elicited in preliminary investigation. We leave them for the judgment of sensible men, as a suitable antidote to the bane of the exaggerated Phillipics about "brutal, disgusting and unjustifiable outrages," and "sickening, disgusting spectacles," which some folks of excitable dispositions so freely indulged in.

We simply add that while we do not commend, but on the contrary reprobate soldiers, policemen or others taking the law into their own hands, and administering punishment, where they think, and where probably it is deserved, it is not strange if brawling Jeff. Davis bowlers get a knock over the head, when they shout their treason in the ears of loyal men. We prefer, however, that they should be dealt with by the proper authorities, and trust we shall never hear of any soldier raising his weapon except in the necessary performance of duty.

The evidence in the case has been transmitted to the General commanding the District, for examination and further orders.

Distribution of Food, Etc.—Between the demands of the wretchedly poor and destitute among the white inhabitants upon the charities of the Government, and the hardly more clamorous and not half so frequent applications of the various Indian tribes in this Territory, for food etc., we do not much wonder that the Commissariat at Camp is in a reduced condition. One would almost be led to believe that there is no systematized or indeed *unsystematized* plan for the relief of the hungry and famishing among this people, (*par excellence*) did one judge by the numbers who daily besiege the offices of the Col. commanding Post, and the Gen. commanding the District. Of course where so much claim is laid to superior holiness—to Saintship, etc., such cannot be the case, but yet it looks suspicious and is calculated to give lookers on a false impression.

The Indians have an immediate, palpable and tangible claim upon the Government, and under present circumstances, more so than ever before; and as for the whites, we think it would redound to the credit of a community somewhat addicted to a loud prating about godliness, etc., to take charge of their own poor and suffering—since Government can very well afford to retain her means now being spent in this way, and indeed does not desire to deprive this people of the credit of providing for whatever distress arises in their midst.

Jugged—Sand Packing in Prospective.—Yesterday the military patrol arrested a man named Charles Blake, for circulating about town and freely proclaiming himself a Jeff Davis follower and other like treasonable talk. He was treated to an hour's sand packing and then sent to Camp Douglas in charge of the guard, to undergo the punishment and wholesome dicipline there prescribed for blatant traitors. As some folks express themselves as being decidedly ignorant "what the punishment is for hurrahing for Jeff Davis," we recommend them, if desirous of obtaining further enlightenment on the subject, to pay a visit to Camp Douglas almost any time during the next thirty days.

Notable Marriages.—The San Francisco *Bulletin's* Los Angeles correspondent writing under date of August 8th, says that Peter Donahue (the wealthy foundry man of San Francisco) was yesterday married in the Catholic Cathedral, to Miss Anne Downey, sister of ex-Governor Downey. The happy pair started immediately to take the steamer for San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Aug. 8th, by Rt. Rev. Bishop W. J. Kip at Grace Cathedral, Surgeon P. G. S. TenBroeck, U. S. A., was united in marriage to Mary O, daughter of Wm. W. Woodbury, of Portland, Maine.

Lost.—About one week ago, an Indian boy named Wako, aged about 10 years, was lost, stolen or enticed away from Camp Douglas, U. T., and any one returning him to Surgeon R. K. Reid, 2d Inf., C. V., at Camp, will be liberally rewarded.

Said boy is smart, active, intelligent, and speaks English quite well.

☞ We were blessed yesterday with a slight shower of rain.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

Washington, August 12th.

Gen. Sherman telegraphs that deserters and refugees concur in reporting that Mobile is in our possession; the report is not believed, however.

Government has dispatches from Canby to last Saturday, which state that the monitor *Tecumseh* was sunk by a torpedo, and not by the guns of Fort Morgan.

The Navy Department has information of the destruction of two rebel salt works on the coast of Georgia.

Fire Island, August 12th.

While one of the sailing boats of the Surf Hotel was cruising outside this morning she discovered a yawl-boat containing sixteen persons, belonging to the pilot boat *James Funk*.

The brig *Sarah Bruce*, brig *Richarde*, bark *Bay State* and the schooner *Atlantic*, were captured and burned by the Confederate steamer *Tallahassee*.

Passengers by the *Evening Star* from New Orleans, report that they were chased by a pirate steamer for four hours. Three shots were fired from the pirate.

New York, August 12th.

The *Commercial's* special, says: Sherman's success at Atlanta is not considered problematical. The capture of the city is expected soon.

No material change is expected at Petersburg until other demonstrations have been worked out.

The report that Beauregard had gone to Atlanta, is treated here as an absurdity.

Passengers from New Orleans, report the rebels in strong force within six or seven miles of Orleans, and were fortifying themselves, apparently with the intention of making it a base of operations. They are commanded by Taylor. The Tache district is also occupied by the enemy in large force, to prevent the advance of our troops through that region of Texas. The secessionists of Orleans say it is of no importance if Mobile is lost to the rebels.

A Macon telegraph of a late date, notices the departure of 1,600 militia from that place for Atlanta, and says a like number have left daily for a week past.

The State troops, under Gen. G. W. Smith, form an army in themselves. Georgia and South Carolina papers rejoice that the rebel army have made a stand, and appear to be relieved of the panic caused while Johnson was retreating.

Washington, August 12th.

The following dispach from Richmond papers, dated Atlanta 5th, says that the enemy has been unusually active during the past sixteen hours. At about 4 p. m., yesterday, a heavy assault was made upon the works held by our skirmishers, upon the extreme left, and after stubborn fighting succeeded in gaining position, but were subseqnently driven from it. At one o'clock last night an assault was made upon our skirmish line from the centre to extreme left. The movement resulted in a complete failure.

New York, August 12th.

A destructive fire occurred at 9-30 this a. m., on the square bounded by Chatham square, on Matper and Dryer streets. Half a square was destroyed and a large number of families rendered homeless.

New York, August 13th.

Herald's special from South-west Pass, sends the following: The fleet under Farragut passed the forts at the entrance of Mobile Bay, at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 5th. The monitor Tecumseh was blown up by a rebel torpedo. No other vessels were lost. The rebel ram Tennesse surrendered, after an obstinate resistance. Admiral Buchanan lost a leg and is a prisoner. The land forces, under Granger, invested Fort Gaines with light batteries, opened upon the fort, simultaneously with the passage of the fort by the fleet, taking the water batteries and silencing them. Our loss is not reported. Fort Powell, in Mobile Bay, was blown up and evacuated by the rebels.

New York, Aug. 13th.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 10th says: There is little doubt that Grant is moving a large body of his troops cautiously and secretly from our front. Where he is sending them, we do not know, but they leave City Point in transports and go down the river. His steamers, laden with troops, have been seen within the last few days moving off.

Cincinnati, Aug. 13th.

A special to the *Commercial* from Nashville states that pretty hard fighting occurred on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at the front, but no general battle. Advantages are decidedly in our favor.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Commissioners of Indian Affairs are informed by Gov. Evans that he is satisfied that near all the Indian tribes of the Plains are combined in a war against the whites. It will be the greatest Indian war this country has ever had, extending from Texas to the British possessions.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Notwithstanding Burnside claims that he carried out all orders, Meade insists that he did not, but failed to attack when ordered, and to answer telegrams sent in the afternoon until the next morning. Not less than sixty-four dispatches were sent by Meade to Burnside. The latter claims that he expected Meade to be on hand to direct operations, which claim will not, it is believed, be allowed.

St. Louis, August 13th.

Gen. Curtis has returned to Fort Leavenworth. The Indian war has been temporarily quelled, but information derived from reliable sources strongly indicates a concerted action among various tribes, which it is feared will result in the most extensive Indian war yet known to white men. It is supposed that rebel commissioners have been among the Indians distributing gold, and urging them to rise against the whites, telling them that the South would protect them.

New York, August 15th.

Farragut, in a letter to Commodor Palmer, at New Orleans, says: At an early hour on the 10th, our fleet, lashed two and two, sailed into the Pass, close under the guns of Fort Morgan, pouring in broadside after broadside of grape and canister, driving the gunners from their places, and leaving our vessels exposed only to the fire from Forts Gaines and Powell, which is of less effect, on account of distance; at the same time, Granger's land batteries enfiladed Fort Gaines and caused its evacuation and the blowing up of Fort Powell. In passing the Forts, the Oneida received a shot which temporarily disabled her machinery, but was safely towed through the fire; but her consort, our monitor *Tecumseh*, one of the foremost, was sunk almost instantaneously, carrying down 100 men, including Captain Craven. The gunboats having passed out of reach of the Forts, they were pursued by the formidable rebel ram *Tennessee*, and three iron clad rams immediately attacked and battered her so effectually that she was obliged to surrender in a few minutes. The ram was but slightly injured. Lt. Prentiss of the *Monongahela*, lost both legs, and Capt. Maloney of the *Oneida*, lost an arm.

The *Herald's* correspondent off Mobile, says: When the *Selma* surrendered to the *Meta Comet*, on boarding her it was found she had lost fearfully, her deck was covered with dead and dying, her scuppers ran with blood, and her Commander, Lieut. Comstock, formerly of the U. S. Navy, was lying dead across the breech of a gun with his bowels torn out. The *Tennessee* attempted to avoid the monitors and made for the wooden ships, but the flag-ship and *Monongahela* followed her up; the latter struck the *Tennessee* amidships with her terrible prow, causing the huge rebel monitor to reel like a drunken man. The *Hartford* then grappled the *Tennessee*, but further bloodshed was saved by the latter raising the white flag. The same horrible slaughter was visible here as on the *Selma*. Capt. Girrard now commands the captured ram. We captured near three hundred prisoners. Our army has possession of Dauphin Island. The *Hartford* is injured more than any other ship, having been struck by every one of our own except the *Oneida*. A large force of our soldiers marched from Pensacola to invest Fort Morgan, and prevent escape of the garrison.

Leavenworth, August 15th.

The Atchison *Press* has news from Little

Blue, that the Indians on Sunday last commenced an indiscriminate murder of whites on that section of the stage route. The station keepers and settlers are all leaving, and the Overland Mail coaches have stopped running. The Dacotah *Union* of the 2d, says everything of the nature of crops in the Missouri valley, from Fort Pierre to Sioux City, was ruined in the short space of two days, by grasshoppers, and says a supply of food must be imported to subsist the people during the ensuing year.

St. Louis, August 15th.

A Fort Leavenworth dispatch says: The Indian outrages continue in northern Kansas. People in the Northwestern counties have been murdered, crops destroyed and stock driven off. The evidence accumulated shows that all or nearly all the tribes on the plains are banded together for war. Gen. Blunt issued orders that no arms or ammunition be sold them, and notified all officers having authority over the Indians, not to allow them to leave their reservations for the west. That such acts will be taken as a proof of hostility, and they will be treated accordingly.

Cincinnati, August 15th.

Commercial's Atlanta correspondent gives an account of the fight on the 6th, in which the 22d corps lost over 500 men in a partially unsuccessful assault on the enemy's line. At last accounts (Aug. 8th) our lines advanced three miles north-west of Atlanta, and within half a mile of the Macon road.

The *Gazette* has Atlanta advices to the 10th. Since Schofield's movement on the 5th to reach the Macon road, nothing important has been done; these movements have been partially successful, and the right of the line has assumed position three miles north of the east point and about a mile from the railroad. The line thence extends north around the city to the Chattanooga road. Sherman is making gradual approaches and is very near the enemy's works, with works nearly as strong as theirs. It is thought Hood has received reinforcements.

Washington, August 15th.

Official dispatches have been received by the Navy Department from Admiral Farragut dated Mobile Bay, August 5th, confirming the accounts heretofore received of our success there. After the *Tennessee* surrendered, the rebel gunboats *Gaines* and *Morgan* succeeded in getting under the protection of Fort Morgan. This terminated the action of the day. Farragut sent a flag of truce to the commanding officer of Fort Morgan, Brig. Gen. Richard L. Page, to say that if he would allow the wounded of the fleet, as well as their own, to be taken to Pensacola (where they could be better cared for than here,) he would send a vessel. Gen. Page consented, and the *Metacomet* was dispatched. The total loss on our side is forty killed and eighty-eight wounded. On the rebel ram *Tennessee*, were captured twenty officers and about 170 men. On the *Selma* were taken ninety officers and men.

Head-Quarters Army of the Potomac, August 14th.

Gen. Burnside was relieved yesterday, and left his command last evening. Gen. Wilcox temporarily commands the 9th corps.

It was reported last week that the enemy intended to make a flank attack on our left, but up to this time no demonstration has been made.

Considerable firing was kept up all night between the pickets on the centre and right. Yesterday morning heavy firing was heard in the direction of the James river, which lasted two hours. It is reported to have been an attack by some rebel rams on a working party of Gen. Butler's, cutting a canal across a small peninsula on the James river.

New York, Aug. 15th.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: We hear that Gen. Grant has some important movement in view, not proper to indicate now. A large number of transports have been sent down the river, and it is surmised that they are to assist in removing Grant's troops. Large bodies of cavalry have been brought here, and a heavy movement up the Shenandoah Valley is looked for soon. Gen. Hood is supposed to have been largely reinforced, and the capture of Atlanta may be thereby delayed.

Washington, Aug. 14th.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 10th treats the question "whether Semmes and those of his men carried off by the English vessel *Deerhound* are our prisoners of war," and says the decision of the Navy Department is absurd. It predicts that nothing will come from it, and says the war is a conflict between conservatism and radicalism, and that the people of the Confederacy are the only people in the world who are contented with their political, social, and religious institutions.

Vance is re-elected Governor of North Carolina by forty or fifty thousand majority.

New York, August 14th.

New Orleans papers of the 7th, have particulars of Farragut's movements. The *Hartford*, with the Admiral on board, steamed up to Fort Morgan and delivered such a succession of broadsides as effectually silenced all the rebel guns. The water batteries and monitors at the same time engaged the rebel ram Tennessee. The latter made several attempts to run our vessel down, and finally our monitor closed with her. She was rammed by the Monongahela, Sackawana and Hartford, which attempted to run her down, when the *Meta Comet*, also on the same errand, collided with the *Hartford*. The *Tennessee* ran out a white flag. She had lost three men. Farragut is probably using her as one of his fleet, she not being greatly damaged. The *Tecumseh* was sunk by a torpedo, but it is thought she can be raised. Only ten of her crew are known to be saved. The gunboat *Oneida* had a shell explode her boiler, scalding twenty of her men.

Buchanan, the rebel Admiral, is not expected to live, and Lieut. Comstock, commanding the rebel gunboat *Selma*, is killed, while the crew of the latter are nearly all killed. The loss on the *Hartford* is twenty-three killed and forty-three wounded. Our entire loss is 243 killed and wounded. Fort Powell was blown up on the night of the 6th, and all our fleet is inside the rebel obstructions.

Washington, August 13th.

Rebel deserters from Richmond say, that on Saturday four cars arrived in that city, bringing troops from Petersburg, (said to be the division left immediately to reinforce Early.) A large body of rebel cavalry arrived the same day and departed in the same direction.

New York, August 15th.

The *World's* special in saddle, Shenandoah valley, 12th, 1 a. m., says: The rebels continue to retreat, and are supposed to be on the way to Strasburg. At Front Royal the weather is intensely hot, but despite this, the men are in excellent marching order, and our movements are as rapid as possible. The enemy has the start ahead of us however, and if he continues to retreat the pursuit is likely to be long. A battle is still some days distant, and it is doubtless Early's policy to retreat further before giving battle, as by retreating he draws us further from our base, while he gets nearer his position which can be reinforced before fighting. The pursuit however, is conducted by one in whom the army have great confidence, and the strength of his force has already been calculated for emergencies.

Middletown, Va., Aug. 12—4 p. m.

Our cavalry came up with the rear guard of the enemy here early this afternoon. Slight skirmishing ensued in the town, and our infantry were close at the heels of the cavalry. The rebels are now in line of battle opposite Cedar Creek, across the Staunton pike, between two and three miles distant. They occupy a high land, beyond which is formed a strong defensive position, and are said to have two lines of battle half a mile long. They, like us, have been severely marched, and being close pressed, may have seized the opportunity of securing this position for rest.

Still Cedar Creek, 1-25 p. m.

Our skirmishers have just crossed the creek and are now skirmishing with the enemy. Our own skirmish line and theirs are plainly perceptible. The firing is moderately brisk; the enemy's skirmishers are just in the edge of a wood beyond, the only portion of their line of battle visible on a distant hill. No artillery firing has taken place.

Five o'clock, p. m. The rebels now show themselves on a distant ridge, where I observe a portion of their line of battle was seen before. They have opened upon our skirmish line from two guns posted in admirable position, but have done no damage. The skirmishing is still going on and getting heavier; our artillery are just replying. Two prisoners captured, say Gordon's division of Ewell's corps is immediately in our front; they probably compose the rebel rear guard. A decisive battle here, does not, at present, seem at all probable. At 6 o'clock skirmishing was still going on.

THE SLOOP HAZE.—This vessel, whose pursuit and capture were related in yesterday's *Flag*, had her hold filled with arms and ammunition, intended, it is alleged, for the liberal party of Mexico. A man named Kelly, son of the British Consul at Mazatlan, pretends to claim the vessel and the cargo also. There was a detachment of the Provost Guard in the bay watching her, but she eluded them in the fog on Tuesday night, and escaped to sea. She had 4,000 Springfield muskets in cases on her deck and in her hold when overhauled.—*S. F. Flag*, Aug. 7th.

THE BEAUTIES OF SLAVERY.—The Philadelphia Press publishes a thrilling narrative of one of the evils of slavery, as given by a soldier of the 104th Pennsylvania regiment. The scene is four miles north of Plaquemine river, at the plantation of Mr. Andersen Scott, the owner of 150 slaves. Around the door were three women and about half a dozen children, from the wee baby to the young girl of fifteen or sixteen. Two of the women were about a shade lighter than the quadroon, while all the children were white. The third woman was apparently pure white, her eyes were blue, her hair brown and straight, her features were entirely American—nothing to denote a particle of negro blood. In her arms she had a beautiful little boy, about four years old, with fair hair and blue eyes. This woman was crying bitterly when we rode up. Thinking that she was a member of the family, we tried to console her by assuring her that Yankees made war upon men and not upon women. Can you imagine how shocked we were when we were told that this white woman and child were slaves, and that the degraded mother was weeping for shame at her degradation! I asked one of the women why she did not bundle up and come along, now that she had a chance, with the rest. She said she had an idiotic son in the house, who was sick, and they could not go without him. I asked this woman if she was the daughter of the owner of the plantation. She said she was! We went into the hut, and upon a clean bed there sat this poor idiot boy, as white as I am, with brown hair. About this time Mr. Scott came in, the lord and owner of all these *white* people, whiter than himself. He is an old, shriveled-up, nigger-faced, crooked-backed, little specimen of Southern chivalry—aristocratic as a king, and "Virginian born." I asked the mother of this boy if Mr. Scott was his father. You should have seen her blush as she answered "Yes." The incestuous old beast! This idiot son—the child of his own daughter—father and grandfather to his own children!

IS THERE ANYTHING IN A NAME?—Were you ever ashamed of the names of some of our battle fields? Not Northern mudsills, but Southern chivalry, are responsible for such names as these—they are genuine and historical: Bull Run, Snicker's Gap, Slaughter's Mountain, Polecat Station, Gum Neck, Niggerfoot Road, Buzzard's Roost Pass, Cockeysville, Scuffletown, Skinner's Neck, Mob Jack Back, Yellow Tavern, Hardscrabble Town, Snaketown, Jericho Marsh, Piping Tree, Guinea's Branch, Pumpkinvine Creek, Ox Neck, and Snake River Hollow.

☞ The *Baptist Chronicle* says: At an examination of girls for the rite of confirmation, in the Episcopal Church, in answer to the question, "What is the outward and visible sign and form in baptism?" the reply of a bright little theologian was, "The baby, Sir!"

☞ What makes the Democratic leaders so afraid of the influence of preachers of the Gospel? Why do they denounce every one as a "fanatic" who has mind and manhood enough to exercise his rights of thought and speech as a citizen?

OFFICE OF THE OVERLAND STAGE LINE,
Salt Lake City, Aug. 10th, '64.

REDUCTION OF FARE

—TO—

VIRGINIA CITY,

MONTANA TERRITORY.

On and after Monday next, the 15th inst., and until further notice, the fare from Salt Lake to Virginia City, Montana, will be

$25.00

—IN—

LEGAL TENDERS,

aug16-tf W. S. HALSEY, Agent.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

THE undersigned has opened the spacious house (near the Theater) lately occupied by Gen. Connor, as a first class private boarding house, where all the comforts of a home can be had, at reasonable rates.

PRICES:

Day boarders—per week, $12 00
With room, 15 00

aug16-1m M. McKELLY, Proprietor.

WANTED....FARM HANDS.

SIX OR EIGHT GOOD FARM HANDS WANTED FOR [illegible] Enquire at the Commissary Ware house, Salt Lake City. aug16-tf

WHOLESALE HOUSE.

—IN—

SALT LAKE CITY.

BARROW & CO.,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

(In the Store formerly occupied by Wilford Jennings.)

WILL, prior to the 15th August, open one of the Largest Stocks of Merchandise ever brought to this country, which they offer to the trade at a small advance on Eastern prices. Their Stock consists of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

As their goods were bought before the recent great advance, they are enabled to offer great inducements to purchasers.

Merchants in the City and Territory, and from Boise, East Bannock and Virginia, mines, are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices.

☞ The highest price paid for produce of all kinds. aug 9tf

Gen. HOLLADAY, New York. | W. L. HALSEY, G. S. L. City.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY,

BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.
Cash paid for Government Vouchers.
Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on
New York,
San Francisco, Cal.,
Virginia City, Idaho,
Denver City, Colorado,
Atchinson, Kansas,
Portland, Oregon and
Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale. may21-tf

AUSTIN M. CLARK, JNO. W. KERR, MILTON E. CLARK.

Clark & Co.,

BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN,
GOLD DUST
and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. jy1-tf

S. J. LEES'

PROVISION STORE,

on Main Street,

Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

Miners' and Traders' Outfitting Establishment. jy 29-tf

W. I. APPLEBY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—

Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court of Utah.

DEBTS COLLECTED, DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, &c., carefully drawn up for the United and Europe. Depositions, Acknowledgments, &c., taken according to law, for any of the States or Territories. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice and on liberal terms.

☞ OFFICE at my residence, on Market street, one and a half blocks west of the Market House, Great Salt Lake City. may22-tf

W. C. GOODRICH. GEO. TOWNSEND.

GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannock City, Idaho Territory

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Public, with

Good Beds, and Tables

That will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stables near the premises.

my16m6 W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Gothe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. ap1-y6m

J. W. EDWORTH. DON C. TUPPS.

MANSION HOUSE,

Cor. Emigration St. & State Road,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

This is the newest and most elegantly arranged Hotel in Salt Lake City. It is conveniently situated to all the places of business and amusement, and for the accommodation of families or single persons it is unsurpassed. The tables will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords.

Prices to suit the times.

EDWORTH & TUPPS.

oddest of all places. The *Intelligencer*, of that city, gives the following sketch, vouching for its accuracy: "We saw yesterday, going up toward the upper ferry, a team of four animals—a horse, a pony, a mule, and a bull. The horse had the heaves, the pony was blind, the mule was lame, and the bull had no provision for fly time. In the wagon, which was an ordinary one, sat a white man, a crippled negro, and a tame skunk. The skunk was firmly bound with a wisp of straw. The white man held the lines, the team held its own, and the nigger held the skunk."

THE MORMONS.—The Rochester *Republican*, in an article noticing the passage of a large number of English Mormons through that city, remarks:

"By the way, it is time the people should awaken to the fact that out in Utah we are nursing up an *Imperium in Imperio*. If we do not intend eventually to tolerate the evil of polygamy we should not allow it to grow to such a strength as slavery has attained."

☞ Farmers and others interested in the progress of agriculture can now send small parcels of seeds, cuttings, etc., to the Agricultural Department, by mail, without prepayment of postage. They can also receive these articles, when on hand, for distribution, by addressing the Commissioner.

☞ We rejoice to hear, says the Petaluma *Argus*, that the Good Templars bid fair to take the city. A great many gentlemen are joining, and the Grand Lecturer of the Order declares that Petaluma Lodge is the best in California.

L. P. FISHER,

NO. 620 Washington Street, is the only Agent for the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, in the city of San Francisco. All orders for advertising, left with him will be promptly attended to.

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!

ABEL GILBERT, WM. GILBERT, Salt Lake City. } { CYRUS P. GILBERT, Bannack City Idaho Ter.

GILBERT & SONS,

(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House)

are now receiving the most

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF

GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES,

CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN &

MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,

AND OTHER STAPLES,

Selected to suit this market.

ALSO: A LARGE AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Groceries, Hardware,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

And the finest assortment of late style

Ever offered for sale here.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

GILBERT & SONS.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.

Carrying the great through mail between the

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STATES.

This Line is now running

DAILY COACHES

In connection with the

Overland Mail Company

To and from Atchison, Kansas, and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake City.

Coaches for Atchison leave every day at nine A. M

A Treasure and Freight Express

Carried weekly between

SALT LAKE AND ATCHISON,

In charge of the most Competent and Trustworthy

Messengers.

This Line also runs

TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,

Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express matter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City, Idaho, via. Bannack City. Also, a

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, via. Boise City, West Bannack.

Time to Denver, ... Six days.
Time to Atchison, ... Twelve days

1y8tf **W. L. HALSEY, Agent.**

OVERLAND MAIL CO.

TO VIRGINIA, NEVADA TERRITORY, IN 5 DAYS.

THE OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL from Salt Lake City to Virginia, Nevada Territory, forms in connection with the Overland Stage Line, East, and the Pioneer Stage Company, West, the

GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

ATCHISON, KANSAS, AND PLACERVILLE, CAL.

and a perfect line of communication between

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS

The coaches of this Line are NEAT AND COMMODIOUS, and special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

The Trip from

SALT LAKE CITY TO VIRGINIA,

is made

INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;

thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville, Sacramento and San Francisco, making the

Through Trip Inside of Seven Days.

COACHES LEAVE

SALT LAKE CITY, DAILY, AT 10, A. M

ARRIVE FROM THE EAST EVERY MORNING IN TIME TO CONNECT WITH THE OVERLAND STAGE FOR THE EAST.

OFFICE.—First South Temple street, adjoining Jennings' Saloon.

H. S. HUMPHREY, Agent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, July 1st, 1862. 1y11tf

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PRINTING

OFFICE.

We are now prepared to execute all kinds of

PLAIN, FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

PRINTING

SUCH AS

HAND BILLS, BALL TICKETS,

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,

CHECKS, MINING CERTIFICATES,

DRAFTS, PROGRAMMES

CIRCULARS, WAY-BILLS,

VISITING, WEDDING, AND BUSINESS

CARDS, ETC., ETC.

And can successfully compete in price, style, and promptness with any establishment west of the Rocky, or east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and we guarantee satisfaction with every order.

☞ Specimens of work can be seen at the office of the "Daily Union Vedette," Camp Douglas, U. T.

Redington & Co.'s

ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable

REDINGTON & Co., Proprietors,
416 and 418 Front street,
San Francisco

Stop that Coughing!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP,

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it.

This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste, soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of

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REDINGTON & Co., Agents,
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And for sale everywhere.

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VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE ANODYNE

Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is

Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute,

Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure scurvy on the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, heal and remove all soreness of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances whatever. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.

Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously?

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VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

WILL CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Fevers, and all Bilious Diseases.

These pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted. After being used once, the person having used them will use no others.

For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

A. L. SCOVILL & Co., Proprietors,
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For sale everywhere, Try them! Try them!

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